Surficial Geology map of the Great Heath
Washington County, Maine

By

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ABSTRACT

The major portion of the Great Heath, comprising 2,645 acres in the Cherryfield quadrangle, Washington County, Maine, generally averaging 13 feet in thickness, but with as great an average as 15 feet, contain an estimated 6,453,000 short tons air-dried peat. The peat is chiefly sphagnum moss with some reed-sedge of high quality according to ASTM standards for agricultural and horticultural use.

This same volume of peat may be considered for use as fuel because BTO per pound ranges from 8,600 to 10,500 with low sulfur and high hydrogen contents.

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INTRODUCTION

Location and geologic setting

The Great Heath lies in the Cherryfield, Maine quadrangle about 6 miles northeast of Cherryfield village in townships Columbia and T 18.

An area of about 4 miles by 4.5 miles were selected for mapping surficial geology.

The area of study is a glaciated bedrock terrane drained by the Pleasant River and its tributaries. Slates and quartzites of Cambro-Ordovician age and diorite and gabbro of Devonian age (Gilman, 1967) underlie unconsolidated deposits of Quaternary age. These deposits consisting of sand, silt, and boulders on the uplands south and west of the Pleasant River, were deposited about 12,700 years ago (Stuiver and Borns, 1975). At that time, glacial ice readvanced into the sea in this area. Glacial drift blanketed bedrocks and marine clays, silts, and sands spread on the sea floor in front of the ice. The major portion of the Great Heath and the several smaller, isolated peat areas are raised bogs of moss and other heath plants that developed directly on the marine sediments or on the marsh-plant filled shallow depressions of the sea floor, The mostly treeless surfaces of the heaths are well above the streams but have small scattered shallow ponds on their broad summits. All bogs together with the marsh covered alluvial sands and silts adjacent to the streams are of Holocene age.

they come from the bog contain 85 to 90 percent water by weight. In others, the percentages are lower, but for purposes of a conservative estimate, it may be assumed that the vegetable matter constitutes only 10 to 15 percent by weight of the wet peat. On this basis, a cubic foot of wet peat would contain only 10 to 15 percent of 65 pounds or 6.5 to 9.75 pounds of vegetable matter. The water contained in air-dried machine peat will probably average about 25 percent by weight, but a conservative estimate may assume that it constitutes only 20 percent....Forty pounds may be taken as the average weight of air-dried machine peat per cubic foot. Of this 80 percent, or 32 pounds, would be vegetable matter; as each cubic foot of peat as it comes from the bog contains 6.5 to 9.75 pounds of vegetable matter, it would take 5 to 3.2 cubic feet of wet peat to make 1 cubic foot of air-dried machine peat. If we assume 4 cubic feet of wet peat as an average figure, we have the following relations:

Volume of wet peat in bog, in cubic feet	40 (average weight in pounds of 1 cubic foot of machine x peat)	Volume of wet pest in bog, in cubic feet		Number of tons of air-dried ma-
(number of cubic feet of wet peat equal to 1 cubic foot of machine peat)	2,000 (pounds in short ton)	200	,	chine peat which the bog can produce.

Method of Study

Field studies consisted of pace and compasstraverses for determining extent of deposits. Stratigraphy was examined and samples obtained from cores taken with Macaulay peat augers and Davis peat samplers. 181 peat samples were analyzed in the United States Geological Survey laboratories for percent of ash and moisture as received pH and for trace element content. Proximate and ultimate analyses and the heating value of an additional 74 samples were obtained at the Department of Energy laboratories in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Cores are numbered on map and on profiles. Tables 1-8 show analyses.

Estimates of peat resources were based on acre feet of peat where it was 5 or more feet thick and having an ash content not greater than 25 percent, which is in accord with ASTM (1969) standards. The formula for converting acre feet of peat to short tons air-dried peat was developed by E.S. Bastin and C.A. Davis (1900) of the U.S. Geological Survey during their study of peat depsoits in Maine to determine extent and value of the State's peat deposits as sources of potential fuel and as raw materials for various other uses. The authors state, "the quantity of peat in a deposit may readily be calculated with enough accuracy for practical purposes, by obtaining its average depth and its area, and assuming that it will yield at least 200 tons of dry machine made fuel per acre for each foot depth." This formula was based on the following figures: "the specific gravity of the dry peat substance was found to be slightly but not much greater than that of water. A cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds. It is probable that a cubic foot of wet peat, as it comes from the bog will weigh somewhat over 65 pounds...many peats as

Acknowledgments

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Division for the U.S. Department of Energy sample analyses shown on Table 1 from which data for Figure 1 were derived. Samples submitted to the U.S.

Geological Survey laboratories were analyzed for remainder of data in Table 1. by Roosevelt Moore, Stanley Fleming, Joseph L. Harris, Anthony F. Dorrzaph,

Jr. and William B. Crandell, to whom appreciation is likewise extended.

Finally, the excellent field assistance by Michael K. Mullen and Robert A.

Johnston is gratefully acknowledged.

RESOURCES

The three areas of the Great Heath for which peat resources have been estimated include areas A, B and C (see figure 1)

Estimated resources shown below this figure total

6,753,000 short tons air-dried peat. Most of the peat is the sphagnum

moss type. It contains many stems and fragments of the heath plants associ
(see Profiles

ated with the moss rising in domes, above the reed-sedge near the base of

the stratigraphic sections described for each core in Tables-A, Ash

content of the moss peat and reed-sedge peat is generally below 5 percent,

but that of reed-sedge peat tends to range somewhat higher than moss peat.

The pH of most of the peat is between 4 and 5. Samples higher than 5

are mostly reed-sedge. Moisture content as received, that is, as taken

from the bog ranges are in the high 80 and low 90 percent bracket.

Proximate and ultimate analyses and heating value were obtained for 74 samples and data plotted in the scatter diagrams of figure 2. BTU per pound ranges from 8,600 to 10,500, but most reed-sedge samples have heating value above 9,500 BTU per pound. Although all samples have an ash content less than 8 percent on moisture free basis, the reed-sedge peat samples tended to have a somewhat higher ash content than the moss peat samples. Volatile matter on moisture free basis is mostly between 60 and 75 percent with most reed-sedge peat samples less than 70 percent. Fixed carbon for all samples on the moisture free basis ranges from 20 percent to slightly more than 30 percent. Sulfur on the moisture free basis ranges from 0.1 to 0.6 percent with most samples having 0.2 percent. Percent Hydrogen for all samples range from 4.8 to 5.9 percent; percent Nitrogen from 0.6 to 2.0; and percent oxygen from 28.9 to 40.9

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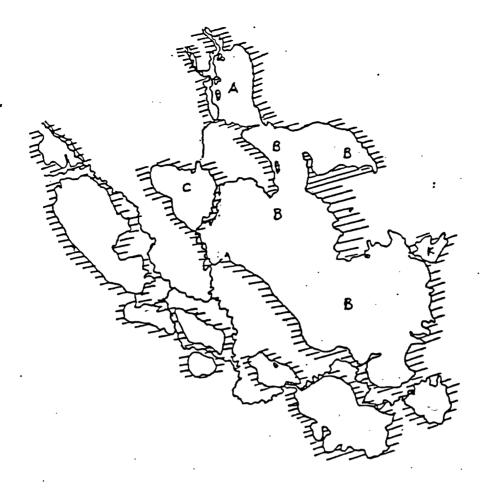
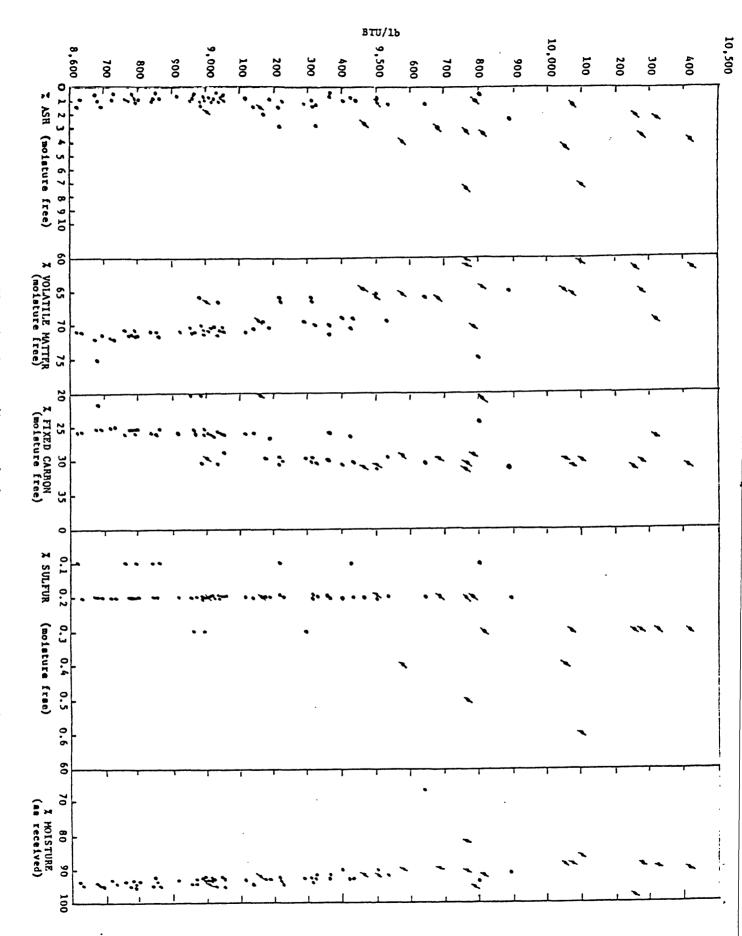


Figure 1. Sketch of peat areas and location of the three for which peat resources have been estimated.

Estimated peat resources in the three areas include:

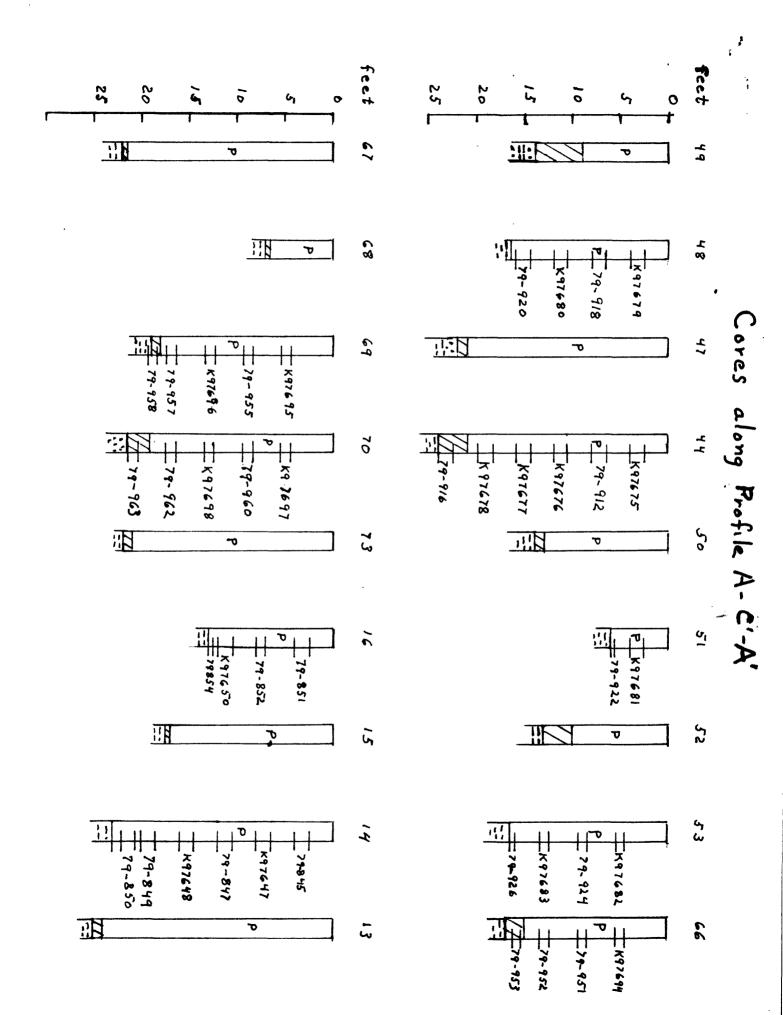
:	Acres	Thickness	Average thickness	Tons air- dried Peat
Area A	190	5-21 ft.	15 ft.	570,000
Area B	210	5-27 ft.	13 ft.	546,000
Area C	2,245	5-18 ft.	13 ft.	5,837.000
	•		TOTAL	6,953,000

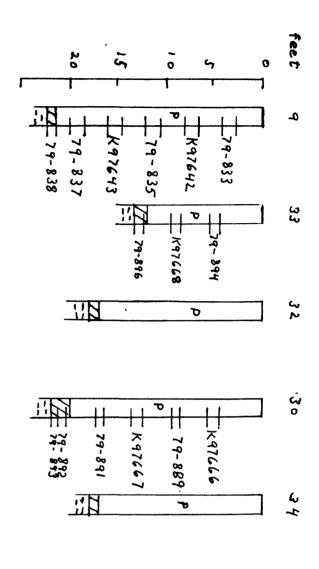


Pigure 2.—Scatter diagrams showing BTU relationships in representative asmples of sphagnum moss peat (*) and recd-sedge-peat (*) to their contents of ash, volatile matter, fixed carbon, and sulfur. The percent moisture as received of each sample is also shown.

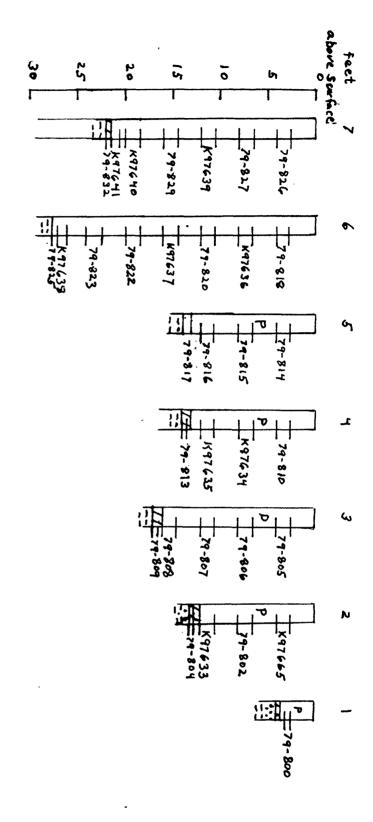
Explanation of Cores shown on all profiles

P	Peat; ash content less than the 25 percent maxium for commercial quality peat
	Clayey peat and peaty clay
==:	Clay and silt
<u>;;;;;</u>	Sand
0.4.0.	Rock and gravei
4	section number
80-21	Number of sample and location insection

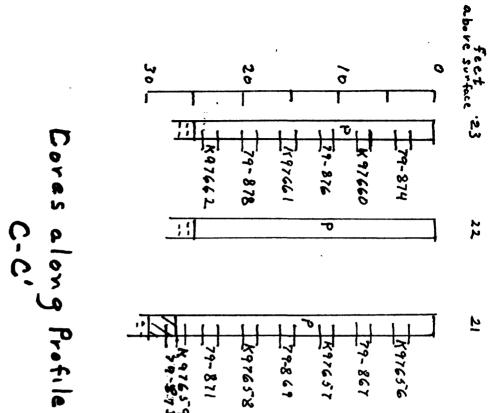


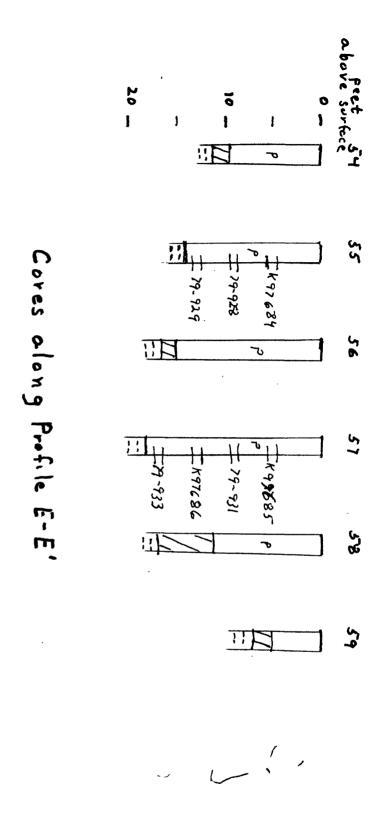


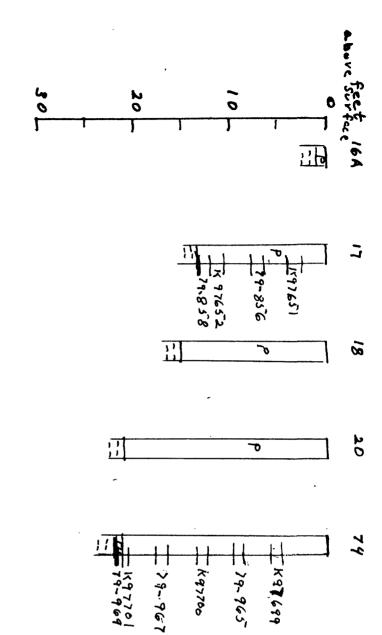
Cores along profile A-C: A' continued



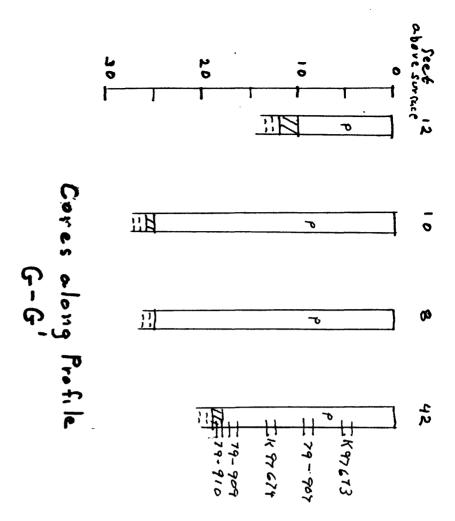
Cores along Profile B-B'







Cores along Profile F-F;



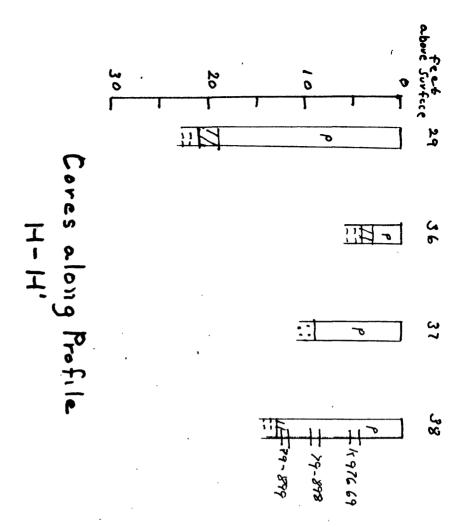


Table 1 .-- Analyses of samples in Cores along Profile A-C-A

			Prox	imate analy	' \$1 \$			Ultimate analysis			ļ		
C+ ++	DOE	Came 1-	Moisture Moisture free				Mois	tur e free			Hostine		
Station number	DOE sample number	Sample number USGS 79-	as received (%)	Volatile matter(%)	Fixed carbon (%)	Ash (%)	Hydrogen (%)	Carbon (%)	Nitrogen (%)	Sulfur	0xygen (%)	Heating value BTU/1b	Нq
48	K97679		92.8	73.6	26.4	0.6	5.5	52.5	0.7	0.2	40.4	8794	4.58
	K97680	79-918	93.11 93.4	72.0	27.2	1.1	5.5	53.2	0.6	0.2	39.7	9115	3.80 4.69
		79-920	92.58			3.6	••						4.88
44	К97675	79-912	92.8 93.3	73.6	25.7 	0.7	5.3	52.1	0.7	0.2	40.9	8723	4.40 4.40
	K97676	73-312	93.0	72.4	26.9	O. 7	5.3	54.1	0.8	0.2	38.9	9008	4.78
	K97677 K97678		92.0 92.2	66.9 65.0	31.7 32.1	1.4 2.9	5.4 5.4	56.8 57.2	0.9 1.2	0.2 0.2	35.3 33.1	9505 9465	4.80 4.85
		79-916	46.75		94.0		<u></u>						5.32
51	K97681	70 022	94.5	75.4	23.6	1.0	5.5	52.2	1.4	0.2	39.8	8680	4.60
	····	79-922	92.11			3.0							4.80
53	K97682	7 9 -924	93.9 94.0	72.1	27.2	0.7 1.2	5.5	52.8	0.8	0.2	40.0	8914	4.68 4.83
	K97683		93.6	67.2	31.2	1.6			0.9	0.1		9212	5.35
		79-926	36.5			72.8			. 		,		5.60
66	K97694	79 -9 51	92.9 93.31	71.4	27.8	8.0 8.0	5.8	54.9	1.1	0.1	37.2	9426	4.85 4.72
		,, ,,,,,	94.13			1.5							4.30
			80.35			38.9							4.80
69	K97695		94.6	73.7	25.4	0.9	5.3	53.3	0.7	0.1	39.7	8852	4.40
	K97696	79-955	93.7 90.6	63.7	32.3	1.4	5.2	60.5	1.3	0.2	28.8	10417	4.64 5.10
		7 9-957 7 9-958	88.8 58.9			1.2 86.0							5.60 5.45
		73-300	30,7										-
70	K97697	79-960	94.2 93.85	72.1	26.5	1.4	5.5	51.8	0.6	0.1	40.5	8620	4.40
	K97698		94.6	71.6	27.3	0.8	5.3	53.5	0.6	0.1	39.3	8838	4.41
		79-962 79-963	91.82 82.68			2.1 46.5							4.50 4.65
•		70 051											
16		79- 851 79- 852	93.45 91.24			1.6							4.18 3.98
	K97650	79-963	91.2 80.70	65.1	32.4	2.5 45.1	5.4	58.8	1.0	0.2	32.1	9887	4.10 5.08
										_	-		
14	к97647	79-845	92.09 93.3	69.0	30.2	1.1	5.2	56.6	0.8	0.2	36.5	9364	4.70 3.90
	K97648	79- 847	93.31 90.2	67 . 9	30.9	1.0	5.6	57 . 8	1.1	0.2	34.1	9399	4.02
		7 9-849 79- 850	90.25 91.82			3.6 2.7							4.40
9		79-833	91.45			1.6							4.20
	K9 7642		92.8	68.9	29.7	1.4	5.5	56.1	1.1	0.3	35.6	9292	5.13
	K97643	79-835	94.42 88.9	67.2	31.3	4.6	5.5	57.7	1.1	0.2	34.0	9646	4.90
		79-837 79-838	90.32 79.44			3.3 54.6							5. 18 5. 59
33		79-894	91.05			1.1							4.23
	K97668	79-896	82.0 80.19	63.3	33.0	3.7	5.2	57 . 6	1.1	0.2	32.2	9761	5.38
 .		/7-070	00.19			30.0							5.75
30	K97666	79-889	91.9 94.05	72.6	26.8	0.6	5.7	55.2	1.0	0.2	37.3	9363	4.32
	K97667		93.9	70.7	28.1	0.7	5.4	54.3	0.6	0.2	38.4	8951	4-35 4-35
		79- 891 79- 892	91.34 71.77			2.0 21.6							4-62 4-40
		79 -893	35.88			92.1			-				4.10

Table 2.--Analyses of samples in coves along Profile B-B'

]	Prox	imate analy	sis		Ultimate analysis			-			
			Moisture Moisture free				Mois	ture free					
Station	DOE	Sample	as	121320	Fixed							Heating	
number	sample	number	received	Volatile	carbon	Ash	Hydrogen	Carbon	Nitrogen	Sulfur	0xygen	value	
	number	USGS 79-	(%)	matter(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	BTU/1b	pН
7		79-826	93.23			0.7							4.35
•		79-827	92.73			0.8							4.30
	K976 39		94.4	74.9	24.3	0.8	5.6	52.9	0.6	0.1	40.0	9803	3.80
•	7707610	79-829	91.71		21 0	1.3	5.4	56.5	0.9	0.2	26.1	9325	4.44
	K97640 K97641		92.3 90.3	65.9 67.1	31.2 29.7	2.9 3.2	5.4 5.6	58.0	1.4	0.2	34.1 31.6	9323 9682	4.25
	K9/041	79-832	60.81	0/• i	29.7	80.5	J. 0 	20.0	1.4		31.0	7062	4.49
		77 032	00.01			00.5							40 13
_		70.010	04 -0										/ 20
6	V07626	79-818	91.78	72.7	26.3	0.7	5 . 3	53.8	0.7	0.3	. 38.9	8992	4.30 4.35
	K97636	79-820	93.3 93.61	12.1	20.3	1.0 0.5	2.3	23.8	0.7	.0.3	. 38.9	0992	4.55 4.55
	K97637	1 3-020	92.2	71.0	27.7	1.3	5.5	54.6	0.7	0.2	37.8	9015	4.75
	107037	79-822	92.00		~-	1.3							4.35
		79-823	92.87			1.6				~~			4.37
	K97638		90.6	66.3	29.0	4.7	5.6	56.1	1.5	0.4	31.8	9575	
		79-825	86.02			9.6			~~				4.85
5		79-814	91.12			0.8							4.30
		79-815	92.55			0.9							4.40
		79-816	89.39			1.4							4.29
		79-817	91.36	~~		1.4							4.27
4		79-810	89.73	-		1.2							4.34
*	K97634	73-010	92.4	69.3	29.3	1.4	5.6	56.2	0.9	0.2	35.7	9532	4.65
	K97635		87.0	61.6	30.6	7.8	5.5	57.7	2.0	0.6	26.5	10111	5.15
		79-813	76.41		~-	55.2		~~					3.85
•		79-805	00 60										, 57
3		79-805 79-806	90.62 91.89			0.2 0.4							4.57 4.80
		79 ~ 807	92.60			1.3							4.65
		79-808	86.43			17.5							5. 12
		79-809	53.23		~-	83.8							5.9
2	K9 7665		92.7			0.8	5.3	53.4	0.8	0.2	39.5	8848	4.20
2	C007	79-802	93.42			1.0	D• 3	55•4 	U. 8	U. Z	J7• J	co46 	4. 20 4. 75
	K97633	, , = 004	89.7	63.2	32.3	4.5	5.4	59.2	1.5	0.3	29.0	10255	5.48
		79-804	56.92			75.0							5.59
1		79-800	92.46			11.0				***			4.04

Table 3.--Analyses of samples in cores along Profile C-C'

- active or attended. As a second leave to	22	Station number
K97657 K97658 K97659	K97660 K97661 K97662	DOE sample number
867 869 871 873	876 878	Sample number USGS 79-
92.09 93.8 93.12 92.9 91.87 89.5 87.87	92.9 92.12 92.8 91.82 93.2	Prox Moisture as received (%)
72.3 65.6	70.9 68.3 69.4	Proximate analysis ure Moisture Fived Volatile ca) matter(%)
27.1	28.4 30.6 28.9	Moisture free Fixed atile carbon er(%) (%)
1.0 0.6 1.0 1.4 2.0 26.9	0.7 1.0 1.1 2.2 1.7	Ash (%)
5.4	5.3	Hydrogen (%)
53.8	56.4	Ultima Nois Carbon (%)
1.61116	0.8	Witimate analysis Moisture free arbon Nitrogen (%) (%)
0.2	0.2	1 (0 ! 1
39.4	38.5	Oxygen
9323 10046	9053 9434 9160 8798	Heating value BTU/1b
4. 07 4. 115 4. 24 4. 20 4. 25 4. 15	4. 29 4. 28 4. 40 4. 39 4. 10	pH 4.28

Table 4.--Analyses of samples in coves along Profile D-D'

		-	Prox	cimate anal	ysis			Ultima	te analysi	.s		Γ	
			Moisture	lhist	ure free	<u> </u>		Moisture free					
Auger hole	DOE sample number	Sample number USGS 79-	as received (%)	Volatile matter(%)	Fixed	n Ash (%)	Hydrogen (%)		Nitrogen (%)	Sulfur (%)	Oxygen (%)	Heating value BTU/1b	pН
28	K97664	884 886 887	85.86 95.2 93.41 76.05	 72.7 	26.3 	1.3 1.0 1.8 48.4	5.4	52.7	0.6	0.2	40.1	8774 	5.40 4.50 4.84 4.40
26	K97663	881 882 883	94.8 92.36 92.98 98.78	73.0 	26.2	0.8 1.2 5.6 0.7	5.3 	52.8 	0.9 	5.1 	40.0 	8795 	4.46 4.70 4.72 5.01
64	K97692 K97693	945 947 948 949	93.4 91.30 94.5 92.04 92.25	70.7 68.3 	28.4 29.8 	0.9 0.9 1.9 1.8 2.2 4.5	5.7 5.4 	53.8 54.3 	0.8 0.7 	0.2	38.5 37.6 	9018	4.31 4.20 4.30 4.37 4.43 5.17
19	K97653 K97654 K97655	859 861 863 865	92.10 93.0 94.11 93.0 90.90 90.1 88.66	73.0 68.1 69.1	26.5 30.4 28.4	0.8 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.8 2.5 5.5	5.5 5.3 5.9	54.4 56.7 59.0	0.6 0.7 1.4	0.2	38.7 35.7 30.9	9029 9309 10319	3.92 3.88 4.00 3.88 4.03 4.28
60	K97687 K97688 K97689	933	94.7 89.6 95.0 93.97	71.2 66.2 70.6	27.7 32.2 28.2	1.1 1.6 1.2 1.5	5.3 5.0 	54.1 59.3 —	1.1 1.1 0.5	0.2 0.2 0.2	38.0 32.7 	9051 10072 8787	4.35 4.20 4.20 4.38
62	K97690 K97691	939 941 942 943	93.8 93.29 95.1 93.00 92.02 67.68	73.8 67.8 	25.6	0.6 1.4 1.2 2.4 3.2 68.0	5.3 5.3 	52.5 54.6 	0.5	0.2	40.7 38.1 	8676 . 9035	4.28 4.30 4.45 4.48 4.54 4.92
75	K97702 K97703	971 973	92.3 92.96 90.8 36.36	67.5 61.3	31.1 31.2	1.4 3.2 7.5 89.8	5.3 5.3	5.1 56.6	0.7 1.8	0.2	37.3 28.3	9686 9765	4.40 5.15 5.18 4.02
11	K97644 K97645 K97646	840 842 844	92.8 93.21 93.3 91.58 91.8 76.05	72.0 70.3 64.2	27.1 28.4 32.3	0.9 1.1 1.3 2.5 3.5 43.5	5.5 5.3 5.5	54.5 54.7 57.5	0.7	0.2	38.2 38.1 31.8	8967 8985 9811	4.30 4.60 4.52 4.70 4.90 4.20
79	K97704 K97705	975 977 978	94.5 93.52 93.6 90.45 77.03		26.5 27.0	0.9 1.1 1.6 2.2 53.2	5.3	52.8	0.6	0.2 0.2 	40.2	8634 9140 	4.30 4.32 4.20 4.20 3.80

Table 5 .-- Analyses of samples in cores along Profile E-E'

	. .	<u>.</u>			-44 ·					, 1
		57			55		hole	Auger		1
	к97686	K97685			K97684	number	sample	DOE		
	9 31 933		929	928		USGS 79-	number	Sample		
	93.52 95.0 91.44	93.9	85.77	94 . 15	93.3	(%)	received	as	Moisture	Prox
	69.5	72.6	;	i	70.5	matter(%)	Volatile		Moist	Proximate analysis
	29.1 	26.7	i	;	28.6	(%)	carbon	Fixed	Moisture free	ysis
	25.7 1.4 16.1	0.7	16.1	0.8	0.9	(%)	Ash			
	5.3	5.4	!	!	5.6	(%)	Hydrogen			
	54. 2 	53.1	;	!	54.5	(%)	Carbon		Mois	Ultima
	0.7	0.8	ł	1	1.0	(%)	Nitrogen		Moisture free	Ultimate analysis
,	0.2	0.3	;	i	0.2	(%)	Sulfur			S
	38.3	39.8	;	1	37.7	(%)	0xygen			
	9053 	8964	1	i	9185	BTU/1b	value J	Heating		-
	4. 45 4. 80 5. 25	4.30	4.62	4.50	4.64	Pid				

	79	17	Auger hole			57	55	Auger hole
	к97699 к97700 к97701	к97651 к97652	DOE sample number		Table6.	к97685 к97686	K97684	DOE sample number
<u> </u>	965 967 969	856 858	Sample number USGS 79-		Table6Analyses of	9 31 933	928 929	Sample number USGS 79-
	93.7 93.92 93.9 91.25 92.4 70.39	90.4 92.21 89.5 86.01	Moisture as received (%)	Pro	of samples	93.9 93.52 95.0 91.44	93.3 94.15 85.77	as received (%)
	71.6 68.3 61.8	67.7 65.5	Vola matt	Proximate ana	s in cores	72.6 69.5	70.5	Volatile matter(%)
	27.4 30.4 31.5	31.5 30.8	Moisture free Fixed tile carbon er(%) (%)	analysis		26.7 29.1	28.6	Fixed rice carbon er(%) (%)
	1.0 0.9 1.3 2.0 6.7 65.2	0.8 2.1 3.7 4.3	1 Λsh (%)		along Profile	0.7 25.7 1.4 16.1	0.9 0.8 16.1	Ash (%)
	5.6 5.5	5.6 4.8	Hydrogen (%)		ile F-F'	5.4 5.3	5.6	Hydrogen (%)
	52.6 56.3	56.7 60.4 	Car	Ultim		53.1 54.2	54.5	Carbon
	0.8	0.8	Moisture free bon Nitrogen	Ultimate analysis		0.8	1.0	bon Nitrogen
	0.2	0.2	Sulfur	is		0.3	0.2	Sulfur (%)
	39.8 28.9	35.9 29.8	0xygen (%)			39.8 38.3	37.7	Oxygen
	8760 9221 9796	9502 10275	Heating value BTU/1b			8964 9053	9185	Heating Value BTU/1b
	4.48 4.52 4.75 5.10 5.40 5.60	3.82 3.99 4.45 4.70	pН		1 5	4.30 4.45 4.80 5.25	4.64 4.50 4.62	рН

na managagagatah da kalamatan da da kalama ya matakan da kalama da kalama ka kalama da		nggan, or spiritelihetist had think house south mitte	Allendar ordered as a supplied of	is an an an ann an an an an an an an an an	. a
81		3 8	Auger hole	ы	Station number
к97706 к97707		к97669	DOE sample number	Table & •	DOE sample number K97673
980 982 983 984	Analyses of samples not along Profiles	898 899	Sample number USGS 79-	Analyses of samples in core s Proximate analys	Sample number USGS 79-907910
93.4 93.23 93.5 93.08 93.63 77.78	samples n	92.4 93.61 65.49	Moisture as received (%)	of samples	Proxi Moisture as received (%) 94.4 94.85 94.9 92.48 91.00
71.7	ot along Pı	71.9	Moisture F: Volatile commatter(%)	ples in core s a Proximate analysis	Proximate analysis ure Moisture Fi ved Volatile ca) matter(%) 4 71.8 2 85 9 72.6 2 48 00
27.4	cofiles	27.2	Fixed carbon (%)	<u> </u>	sis re free Fixed carbon (%) 27.3 26.0
0.9 0.3 2.2 2.4 55.3		0.9 1.8 75.0	Ash	Profi	Ash (%) 0.9 0.8 1.4 2.5
5.6		5.5	Hydrogen (%)	along Profile H-H', a	Hydrogen (%) 5.3 5.1
54.1 54.6		54.5	Car	and of Ultima	Moisture Carbon Niti (%) (° 53.6
0.8		0.9	Moisture free bon Nitrogen %) (%)	l of Samples Ultimate analysis	Ultimate analysis Moisture free Arbon Nitrogen (%) (%) 53.6 0.7 53.4 0.6
111010		0.2	Sulfur	es not	Sulfur (%) 0.2
38.8 36.7		38.1	0xygen (%)		0xygen (%) 39.2
8991 9167 		9037	Heating value BTU/1b	along Profiles	Heating value BTU/1b 8790 8695
4.25 4.00 4.32 4.40 4.50 4.72		4.45 5.30 5.75	PH 26	is .	pH 4.55 4.75 4.77 5.22 5.40